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IN EASY LATIN PROSE

BASED ON

FABULAE FACILES

BY

F. RITCHIE, M.A.

AUTHOR OF 'SECOND STEPS IN LATIN,' 'EXERCISES IN LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION'
'FABULAE FACILES,' 'A PRACTICAL ENGLISH GRAMMAR,' ETC. ETC.

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P R E F A C E

THESE Exercises have been compiled at the suggestion of several teachers, who have found *Fabulae Faciles* useful for teaching simple Latin prose by the method of re-translation. The substance of the stories in *Fabulae Faciles* has been retained, and the same Vocabulary has been employed; the form of expression has, however, been slightly altered, in order to avoid the possible abuse of a literal translation, and to exercise, not merely the memory, but the intelligence of the pupil. An English-Latin Lexicon would be obviously inconsistent with the object of these Exercises, but an English Vocabulary is appended, giving references to the section in *Fabulae Faciles* where the required Latin word may be found. No rules for construction are given, and it may be well to observe here, that the Notes to *Fabulae Faciles* (to which occasional reference is made), were primarily intended to assist the pupil in Translation rather than in Composition.

F. RITCHIE.

THE BEACON, *May* 1, 1888.

PERSEUS.

21.

About Perseus the poets tell many things (6 obs.). Jupiter, the king of the gods, was the father of Perseus. His mother (9 *a*) was called Danae. Perseus, (while) yet a child, was seized by (11 *a* *N.B.*) Acrisius, his grandfather : and with his mother was shut-up in a wooden chest. Then the chest itself was thrown into the sea : for Acrisius feared his grandson on-account-of an oracle.

22

After a short time the chest was driven on-to the shore of the island Seriphus : for the sea had been made calm (5 *N.B.*) by Jupiter, the father of Perseus. The king of this island was called Polydectes. A certain fisherman found the chest on the sand, and brought the mother with the child to the king. Danae was kindly received by Polydectes, and took rest in his (9 *a*) house.

23.

Danae therefore lived with her son in the island of Seriphus : for a house had been given to her by Polydectes. After many years, however, Perseus was sent away by the

king: for Polydectes had determined to marry Danae his (9 a) mother. He therefore said these things to the young man: "How long will you lead this idle life? To remain here (13 b) is disgraceful. It is time to go away hence. Take arms, therefore, and bring me Medusa's head."

24.

Perseus therefore determined to depart from the island, and to go to the mainland. After he (had) sought Medusa for a long while, he came to the place where the sisters of Medusa dwelt. These gave him (some) winged shoes and a magic helmet. Moreover he had received a sickle and a mirror from Apollo. Then, after he (had) flown through the air for a long while, he reached the abode of the Gorgons; for Minerva had pointed out the way.

25.

The sight of Medusa used-to-turn men into stone: for this cause it was very difficult to come to the place where the Gorgons were sleeping. Perseus therefore determined to look into the mirror, and in this way to cut off her head. After he had done (*did*) this, he put on the magic helmet: for the rest of the Gorgons had been roused from sleep, and were seizing their arms. Perseus, however, when he saw this, ascended into the air (for he had put on the winged shoes), and in this way he escaped.

26.

After a short time Perseus came into the country of Cepheus, the king of the Aethiopians. At that time great terror had come upon the minds of the citizens: for a

monster of horrible appearance (11 *d*) used-to-come daily out of the sea. This monster was sent by Neptune, the god of the sea. For this cause Cepheus determined to consult the oracle ; for he wished to escape from so great a danger. The god Ammon, however, bade the king to give up his daughter Andromeda, a very beautiful girl, to the monster. Therefore Cepheus and all the citizens were moved with great sorrow.

27.

When therefore all things were prepared, the king led his daughter to the shore, and bound (her) to a rock. All the citizens, when they saw this, were moved with great sorrow, and deplored the fate of the girl. While these things were going on (28), Perseus ran up with great speed, and inquired the cause of (their) tears. While the citizens were explaining the matter, they suddenly heard a terrible roar, and beheld the head of the monster afar off. Then great terror came upon the minds of all.

28.

Then Perseus put on the winged shoes, and in this way lifted himself into the air : for he had determined to make an attack on the monster from above. Soon a terrible roar was heard : for the monster had been wounded by Perseus with a severe blow. Moreover the sea was tinged with blood, for the monster had plunged himself beneath the waves. After a short time the head of the beast was again lifted out of the sea. Perseus, however, again wounded his neck with a very severe blow.

29.

After Perseus had taken off his winged shoes, he came to the place where Andromeda was standing. Then the chains were loosened without delay, and the girl was given back to her father. All the citizens were moved with great joy, and returned thanks to Perseus: moreover Cepheus determined to give his daughter to him in marriage. After Perseus had married Andromeda, he lived for a short time in the kingdom of Cepheus: after a few years, however, he wished to depart from that country.

30.

While these things were going on (28), Danae, the mother of Perseus, had fled for refuge to the temple of Diana: for she greatly feared Polydectes the king. Therefore, when Perseus arrived at the island of Seriphus, he found the house of his mother empty. After he had sought Danae for a short time, he betook himself without delay to the place where the king dwelt. As soon as he saw Perseus, Polydectes was moved with great anger, and wished to seize his sword. Perseus, however, immediately showed Medusa's head, and in this way turned Polydectes into stone.

31.

After this Perseus determined to depart from the island with his mother: for he wished to return to his (own) city. When he came thither, he hastened to the palace of the king. But Acrisius, as-soon-as he saw his grandson, fled out of the

city, and betook himself to Larissa (12). After a short time, Perseus also with many others came to that city: for he wished to enter (for) the contest of quoits. Now Acrisius, while he was (28) standing among the spectators, was accidentally killed by his grandson with a quoit: in vain therefore had he fled out of his own city.

HERCULES.¹

32.

Hercules was the strongest of all men. Alcmena his (9*a*) mother is said to have lived in Greece. Hercules, (while) yet a child, was once sleeping in the bedroom of his mother Alcmena. In the middle of the night, however, two serpents were sent by Juno, the queen of the gods: for Juno wished to kill the boy. These serpents were very fierce.

33.

Iphicles, the brother of Hercules, was frightened when he saw the serpents: but Hercules seized their necks with his little hands. Now the husband of Alcmena had been roused from sleep by the voice of Iphicles. He therefore immediately seized a sword, and hastened to the place. But, when a light was kindled, a strange thing was seen: for the boy had squeezed the necks with great force, and in this way had killed the serpents.

34.

Linus, a Centaur, used-to-instruct Hercules in music. Now the Centaurs had the body of a horse, but the head of a man. Hercules, however, was not-very diligent: for he

¹ Exercises 32-38 are to some extent parallel with Ex. 21-31.

wished to pass the day in the wrestling ground. He was therefore once blamed by Linus. Then the angry boy struck the unhappy master with the harp with all his might. Now Hercules was very strong: for he had diligently exercised his body. Linus was therefore killed by the blow, and no one was willing (*nor was any one willing*) afterwards to instruct Hercules in this art.

35.

Hercules was once travelling in the country of the Egyptians. Now it was the custom among the Egyptians at that time to sacrifice men. Hercules was therefore seized by the king of that region, and was cast into chains. Then messengers were sent out by the king, and a day was appointed for the sacrifice. When that day arrived, Hercules was led to the altar by the priest. Moreover salt and meal were sprinkled on his head: for this was a custom among the ancients. Suddenly Hercules burst the chains, and struck the priest and the king with all his might. The priest was knocked down, and the king was slain by the blow.

36.

Hercules is said to have once inhabited the city (of) Thebes. At that time a certain king, by name Creon, was reigning in that region. Now ambassadors used-to-come to the city every year, and demand tribute. These were sent by the Minyae, a neighbouring people: for the Minyae had once conquered the Thebans. Now Hercules wished to free the Thebans from this payment: he therefore determined to seize the ambassadors and to cut off their ears. Now all nations consider ambassadors sacred (5).

37.

On account of this, the king of the Minyans, a very brave man, determined to march into the territory of the Thebans with an army. His approach was made known by-means-of spies. Then Hercules was elected general (5 *N.B.*) by the Thebans; for the cowardly Creon (*Creon, a cowardly man*) was greatly frightened. Hercules therefore set out with all his force, and drew up his line of battle in a suitable place. The Minyae were not able to stand the charge of the Thebans and were immediately put to flight.

38.

On the next day Hercules led his army back, and was adorned with great honours by the Thebans: moreover the daughter of the king was given him in marriage, for Creon rejoiced greatly because-of this victory. After a short time, however, Hercules fled out of the city: for he had fallen into madness, and had killed his own children. On-account-of this crime therefore he betook himself to the woods: for all the citizens were moved with great anger.

39.

RELATIVE CLAUSES (See *F.F.* Note 15.)

On-account-of so great a crime Hercules was affected with great grief. He therefore came to the Delphic oracle, which was very celebrated among the ancients. There a certain woman, who sat in the temple, gave advice to all, and announced the will of the god. Apollo himself is said to have instructed this woman, who was called the Pythia. Hercules therefore, who greatly wished to expiate his wickedness, came to this temple and explained the matter to the Pythia.

40.

Then Hercules was bidden by the Pythia to go to the city of Tiryns and to give himself up into servitude to Eurystheus, who was the king of that country. For twelve years therefore Hercules dwelt in that city, and did all things which Eurystheus commanded. The poets have written much about twelve great labours, which Hercules accomplished. Many things, however, which are told by the poets, are hardly credible.

41.

Now Eurystheus had received a report about a certain lion, which inhabited the Nemaean valley. He therefore ordered Hercules to kill this lion, and to bring back the skin. Hercules immediately betook himself to the wood in which the lion had been seen, and after a short time he came to the place. He was not able, however, to kill the monster with his club, which he had brought with him. He therefore grasped with his hands the throat of the beast, which in this way was at last killed ; for he was unable to breathe. Hercules was held in great honour by all who heard the news about this matter : moreover he is said to have worn as a garment the lion's skin, which he had brought back with him to the town.

42.

After this Eurystheus ordered Hercules to go to the Lernaean marshes, and to kill the Hydra. Now this monster, which inhabited those marshes, had nine heads. Hercules therefore immediately betook himself to the place, and, when

he saw the Hydra, grasped its neck with all his might. But, although he cut off the nine heads with his right hand, new heads began to arise immediately. After he (had) laboured for a long while in vain, he determined to desist from this attempt. He therefore cut down a tree, and kindled a fire; then, with the blazing logs, he burnt the new heads which were arising. In this way the monster was at length killed.

43.

After a short time Hercules was bidden to bring a certain stag to Eurystheus. Now this stag had (10 *b*) golden horns. Hercules therefore set out immediately, and betook himself to the wood, in which the footsteps of the stag had been seen. When the stag saw Hercules, it was greatly frightened, and ran through the wood with incredible speed. Hercules is said to have run for a whole year (8 *c*) with all his might. At length, however, the stag was taken, and carried back alive to Eurystheus.

44.

Then Eurystheus ordered Hercules to set out for Arcadia: for the inhabitants of that region were greatly terrified on account of a certain boar, which had been seen in the Erymanthian fields. Hercules therefore set out immediately, and after a short time came to the wood, which the boar inhabited. As soon as Hercules came into the wood, the boar, which was greatly alarmed, threw himself into a deep pit. For a long while Hercules laboured in vain. At last, however, he bade a certain boy, who had come to the place, to bring a noose, and in this way the boar was at last pulled out of the pit.

45.

Hercules was once travelling in that region, which is called Arcadia : there he was kindly received by a Centaur, named Pholus, who dwelt in a huge cavern. When night came on, Pholus prepared an excellent supper ; but he gave Hercules no wine. Now Hercules saw a large jar, full of wine : he determined therefore to draw a cup of wine from this jar. Then Pholus was greatly alarmed, for this wine had been deposited in the cave by the other Centaurs, whom he greatly feared.

46.

After a short time all the Centaurs, who inhabited that region, came together to the cave : for they had perceived the sweet smell of the wine, as soon as Hercules opened the jar. When they came to the place, they immediately made an attack on Hercules, who was drinking the wine in the entrance of the cave. *He*,¹ however, was unwilling to seek safety by flight : he therefore seized his arms and fought with all his might. Many, who were wounded by his arrows, were immediately killed by the poison : for Hercules had dipped these arrows in the blood of the Hydra.

47.

Hercules and Pholus then came out of the cave, and approached the place, where those Centaurs were lying, who had been killed by the poison. Hercules himself determined to pursue those who had fled, but Pholus, who was wonder-

¹ Express the subject by a pronoun.

ing greatly, wished to look at the bodies of those whom Hercules had slain. While, however, he was drawing an arrow out of the body of a certain Centaur, he was slightly wounded by the arrow, which slipped out of his hand. Immediately he was affected with severe pain, and soon after died (*departed from life*). After a short time Hercules returned, and with much sorrow saw the corpse of his friend.

48.

Hercules was next ordered by Eurystheus to cleanse the stable of Augeas. This was a task of great difficulty: for in this stable, which was of immense size, three thousand oxen were shut up. Contrary, however, to the opinion of all men, Hercules undertook the task, and immediately set out for Elis, of which region Augeas was then king. The work was accomplished in the following (*this*) manner. First the water of a river was brought to the wall of the stable through a ditch, which Hercules had with much labour made within the space of one day. Then the wall was broken through, and the water was suddenly let into the stable.

49.

(SUBJUNCTIVE, see Note 16).

After this Eurystheus commanded (*impero*) Hercules to travel to the town of Stymphalus. Now in this region there dwelt certain birds of horrible appearance, which used to feed on (11 *f*) human flesh. Their beaks moreover are said to have been brazen. These birds Hercules was ordered (*jubeo*) by Eurystheus to kill. He therefore betook himself to the lake, in which the birds lived: but on-account-of the mud he was in no way able to approach. When therefore a great

part of the day had been spent in vain, he determined to betake himself to Vulcan, who was dwelling not far from that place. Now Vulcan (whom smiths especially worshipped) ordered his slaves to make a brazen rattle. This he gave to Hercules, who immediately returned to the lake. The noise of the rattle was so terrible, that the birds were greatly frightened: but, while they were flying away, Hercules drew his bow, which he had brought with him, and slew many with his arrows.

50.

Hercules was then ordered (*jubeo*) by Eurystheus to go to the island of Crete. For at that time a bull of immense size was laying waste the fields of that island. But on-account-of a great storm, which suddenly arose, the ship, on-which Hercules had embarked, was unable to keep its course. After many days, however, so great a calm followed, that the sailors recovered from their fear; for they had abandoned all hope of safety. When the ship had at last been brought safe to land, Hercules landed and betook himself to the house of the king, that he might explain the cause of his coming. Then he hastened to the wood, in which the bull had been seen: and when he had seized his horns, dragged the monster with much difficulty to the ship. When he had done this, he set sail at once, and, since the wind was now favourable, he soon arrived in Greece.

51.

After this labour Eurystheus commanded Hercules to go into the territory of Diomede, who at that time held the kingdom of Thrace. For this Diomede had certain very

savage horses, to which he used to throw the bodies of all strangers, who came into Thrace. When, however, Hercules came to Thrace, Diomedes was unwilling to give up the horses. Hercules therefore determined to kill the king, and to throw his body to the horses. When this had been done, Hercules received great honours and rewards from all who heard the news about the death of Diomedes : many also prayed him to remain in that region. He, however, returned immediately to the sea, that he might prepare all things for sailing : then, when he had placed the horses on board the ship, he set sail : and since the wind was favourable, he soon after arrived at the port.

52.

The belt of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons, which had been given to her by Mars, was very celebrated among the ancients. Now the Amazons were all women : their valour, however, is said to have been such, that they conquered men in battle. Eurystheus greatly desired to give this belt to his daughter, who was called Admeta : he therefore determined to collect his forces, and to make war on the queen of the Amazons. Since, however, he had no knowledge of military affairs, he did not dare to fight himself, for he had heard the report about the valour of the Amazons : he therefore commanded Hercules to undertake this task. Many came together from all parts, that they might go with Hercules : *he*,¹ however, chose those who had already shown valour in war.

¹ Express the subject by a pronoun.

53.

Hercules persuaded those, whom he had chosen, to go on-board a ship with him, and after a few days came to the country of the Amazons. Messengers were then sent to the queen to demand the belt (16 III. *a*). Hippolyte herself, when she had heard the cause of (their) coming, determined to give up the belt: the rest of the Amazons, however, persuaded her to try the fortune of war. Hercules, when he heard this, led out his forces, and, when he had chosen a suitable place, drew up (his) line of battle. Then Hippolyte also, when this was announced, led her forces out of the city, and placed her camp at no great interval.

54.

The Amazons for-a-long-time were unwilling to cross the marsh which was between the two armies. At length Hercules determined to join battle: when therefore the signal had been given, the men made an attack on the Amazons. So great, however, was the valour of the women, that, contrary to the opinion of all, many of the men were slain, and many were disabled by wounds. Hercules, who was now despairing of his fortune, earnestly exhorted his men to show their accustomed bravery, and not to be disturbed by the new kind of fighting. Then the soldiers, when they had heard the words of Hercules, renewed the battle, and again charged the Amazons.

55.

The fighting went on till sunset: at length, however, the Amazons, many of whom were exhausted with wounds, turned their backs, and sought safety in flight. The brave Hippolyte herself was captured, and brought to Hercules, that she might give up the belt. Hercules gladly received the gift, and, since he was unwilling to remain in that region, went on board a ship. Then, since the weather was favourable, he determined to set out at once, in-order-to bring his companions back to Greece. After they had travelled a few days, however, the corn which they had in the ship began to fail: the sailors therefore persuaded Hercules to put in at the city of Troy.

56.

Neptune and Apollo had once come to Troy, which at that time had no walls. Laomedon, the king of Troy, had therefore persuaded them to give their help: however, after the work was finished by the help of the gods, Laomedon did not pay the reward which had been offered. For this reason a monster of terrible appearance was sent by Neptune to devour the inhabitants of that region (16 III. *a*). The Trojans were therefore affected with so great fear, that they were unwilling to go out of the city: for the monster was daily devouring the cattle, which had not yet been driven within the walls. The unhappy Laomedon (*L. a very unhappy man*) therefore sent messengers to consult (*who might consult*) the oracle: the god, however, commanded that Hesione, the daughter of the king, should be given up to the monster.

57.

When Laomedon heard the reply of the oracle, he was greatly afflicted: he determined, however, to give up his daughter to the monster, in order that the citizens might be freed from so great a danger. When therefore that day arrived, which had been appointed for the sacrifice, Laomedon led his daughter, bound with chains, to the shore. While, however, these things were going on, Hercules landed from his ship, and, when he had been informed of the danger, hastened to the king, in-order to offer his help. After a short time the monster came out of the sea, and was hastening to the spot where Hesione was standing. Then Hercules seized his sword, which he had brought with him, and struck the monster with all his might. In this way the monster was slain; and after a short time the girl was brought back safe to her father.

58.

After this Hercules was bidden by Eurystheus to fetch the oxen of Geryon, who at that time held the kingdom of Erythia. Geryon himself, a man of horrible appearance, is said to have had three bodies: moreover a giant and a two-headed dog used-to-guard the oxen. To fetch these oxen therefore was a matter of great danger. The bold Hercules, however, without delay betook himself to Libya, and after he had travelled through that region for many days, he arrived at that strait by which Europe is divided from Libya. This strait was afterwards called the Columns of Hercules: for in that place were standing two columns, which Hercules is said to have set up.

59.

For many days Hercules waited in that region: for he could find no ship, by which he might cross to the island of Erythia. Now the heat of the sun was so great, that Hercules received great inconvenience: he was therefore moved with so great anger, that he attacked the sun with his arrows. The sun, however, admired such boldness, and gave him a golden boat. Hercules therefore without delay launched the ship which he had received: and, since the wind was favourable, set sail at once. After he had reached the island, he betook himself to the city which the king inhabited, and commanded him to give up the oxen. The king, moved with anger, ordered Hercules to be thrown into chains: but Hercules immediately slew both the king and the giant with the arrows, which he had dipped in the Hydra's blood.

60.

After Hercules had prepared all things, he returned with the oxen, which he had taken, to the mainland: for he had determined to travel through Spain. However, after he had arrived in the country of the Ligures, he was unable to advance further: for darts and stones were being thrown from a higher place by the barbarians, who had assembled with great forces, in order to prevent him. So great was the danger, that Hercules gave up all hope of safety: soon, however, whether by chance or by the purpose of the gods, a shower of vast stones fell from heaven with such force, that many of the Ligures were slain. Hercules, who had himself received no harm, returned thanks to the gods for so great a benefit, and set out again without delay.

61.

In order that Hercules might reach Italy, it was necessary to cross the Alps: for by these mountains Gaul is divided from Italy. On account of the perpetual snow, however, by which these mountains are covered, it is a matter of great danger. When therefore Hercules had arrived at the Alps, he determined to stay there a few days, that he might collect corn: for so great is the cold, that neither corn nor fodder can be found on these mountains. After Hercules had laden the oxen with the corn, which he had collected, he began to ascend, and advanced with such speed, that on the third day he arrived in Italy.

62.

After he had travelled through Italy for a few days, Hercules arrived at that place in which Romulus afterwards founded the city of Rome. He was now so wearied by his long journey, that he resolved to stay here for a short time. While, however, Hercules was sleeping (28), four of the oxen were stolen by night by a certain giant, who lived not far from the valley. This giant, who was called Cacus, was a monster of terrible appearance, not only on account of his vast size, but on account of the fire which he breathed from his mouth. In order that Hercules might not be able to find the place, Cacus is said to have dragged the oxen by their tails to the cave which he inhabited.

63.

The next day, while he was preparing to start, Hercules perceived the theft. Greatly enraged, he began to seek the oxen which he had lost. However, he spent a great part of

the day in vain, since he was ignorant of the nature of the place. At length, he came to the cave, in which the cattle had been shut up : being deceived, however, by the false footsteps, he was going away ; for he had laid aside all hope, and determined to set out with those cattle which he had with him. Suddenly, however, he heard the lowing of the oxen, and immediately returned to the entrance of the cave. Cacus, however, had blocked up the entrance with a vast stone, which he had thrown down, in order that Hercules might not enter.

64.

The stone was of such size, that it could not be removed without great effort. At length, after Hercules had laboured for a long while in vain, the stone was removed, and the cavern laid open. Cacus himself could scarcely be seen because of the smoke, with which he had filled the cave. Hercules (as was necessarily the case) was so disturbed at this unusual sight, that for a short time he hesitated. When, however he beheld the missing oxen, he determined to rush into the cave, and grasp the monster's neck with his arms. In this way Cacus was soon killed : for since he could by no means free himself, no chance of breathing was given him.

65.

(INDIRECT QUESTION, 14 c, 16 II.).

After Hercules had brought back the oxen of Geryon to the city of Eurystheus, he was sent into a distant land to find the garden of the Hesperides. Now the Hesperides were certain

nymphs, to whom Juno had once intrusted some golden apples. Eurystheus therefore, prompted by the desire for gold, had imposed this labour on Hercules. To carry off these apples was a task of much difficulty, not only because the garden was situated in a distant land, but because the gate of the garden was guarded by a dragon. This dragon moreover had a hundred heads. For these causes, this labour was more severe than those which we have narrated before. Moreover Hercules was entirely ignorant in what land the Hesperides dwelt.

66.

Hercules therefore went on board a ship, and, having obtained suitable weather, set sail at once. When he arrived in Libya, he landed immediately, and betook himself to a town, which was not far off. Although, however, he inquired of all the inhabitants, he could not learn in what region the garden of the Hesperides was situated. At length, after he had travelled a whole year, he reached a distant land, in which there dwelt a certain man named Atlas. Here Hercules determined to remain a few days, in order to take rest after so great a journey. Now Atlas was a man of such size of body, that he held up the heavens on his shoulders. When Hercules saw this man he wondered greatly, and determined to ask his help.

67.

Hercules therefore approached the place where Atlas was standing, and explained for what reason he had made so great a journey. When Atlas heard this, he of his own accord offered his help. "I am myself," he said, "the father

of the Hesperides : I know therefore in what region they dwell." Then Hercules demanded that Atlas should himself go to the garden, and bring the apples ; "In this way," he said, "you will greatly benefit me, for you will be able to persuade your daughters to give the apples." Then Atlas said, "But I shall be away several days : do you therefore hold up the heaven on your shoulders, lest it fall to the earth." When Hercules had undertaken this task, Atlas set out immediately for the garden.

68.

When the Hesperides heard for what reason Atlas had come, they were greatly troubled : for they were unwilling to give up the apples, because Juno herself had given them this gift. At length, however, since Atlas vehemently demanded that the apples should be given up to him, they determined to obey their father. Then, after he had thanked his daughters for such great kindness, Atlas set out at once, that he might carry back the apples as quickly as possible. Meanwhile Hercules was wondering for what reason *he* had not returned. At length, however, Atlas arrived at the place, and, after he had given the apples to Hercules, persuaded him to start at once for Greece.

69.

After he had received the golden apples, Eurystheus commanded Hercules to go into Orcus, and drag the dog Cerberus into the light. Now this was the most difficult of all the labours which Eurystheus had imposed upon Hercules, not only because Cerberus, who guarded the entrance of Orcus,

was a monster of vast size of body, but because no one could return from that place. Moreover Cerberus had three heads, which are said to have been covered with serpents. Now Hercules well knew for what reason Eurystheus had commanded this labour, and how great the danger was. He determined, however, to undertake the task, and when he had been informed in what place the entrance of Orcus was situated, he set out at once.

70.

Orcus, of which we have made mention, was the abode of the dead : for to this place Mercurius used to lead the shades of those who had departed from life. It was necessary, however, to cross the river Styx, which was spanned by no bridge. At the bank of this river, however, there dwelt one Charon, who used to ferry the shades across in his little boat. But unless he had first received payment, he was unwilling to do this. For this reason the ancients used to place money in the mouth of the dead man, with which he might pay the price of the passage. Many, however, though they had the money, were unable to cross, because they had not been buried. These used to wait on the bank for a hundred years, before they could enter Orcus.

71.

After the shades had been ferried across the Styx by Charon, they were led to the bank of a second river, which the ancients called Lethe. Now the water of this river was

of such a nature, that, when the shades had drunk, they immediately forgot everything. Then after a short time they reached the abode of Pluto himself, the king of Orcus, of which abode Cerberus guarded the entrance. In this place there sat, clothed in black dresses, the judges of the lower-world, whose names were Minos, Aeacus, and Rhadamanthus. Moreover Proserpina, the wife of Pluto, who is said to have been the daughter of Jupiter himself, sat with her husband on another throne. The shades were led to these judges, and were compelled to tell all that they had done (*all things done*) in life. Then the judges commanded that the wicked should be tortured in Tartarus, but the good they sent into the Elysian fields.

72.

After Hercules had made every preparation (*had prepared all things*) he set out for Laconia without delay, that he might descend into Orcus: for men are said to have descended through a certain vast cave, which was situated in that region. After he had travelled a few days, he came to Laconia, and when he had inquired of the inhabitants where the entrance of the cave was, immediately betook himself to the place, which they had pointed out. On reaching the bank of the river, he commanded Charon to set sail at once. Hercules, however, was a man of such size, that Charon was unwilling to load his boat with such a weight. Hercules, however, was moved with so great anger, that Charon, terrified by his threats, set sail at last. After a short time the boat was brought safely to the further bank,

73.

After he had landed on the further bank of the Styx, Hercules inquired where the abode of Pluto was; and when he arrived there, he explained for what reason he had come into Orcus. "I have come," he said, "into your kingdom, O Pluto, to carry off Cerberus: for Eurystheus has commanded me to do this." Then Pluto replied: "The permission which you seek, I willingly grant. I demand, however, that Cerberus be brought back." Then Hercules betook himself to the place where Cerberus was lying, and, though it was a matter of great danger, seized the monster with his hands. *He*, though he struggled much, was in no way able to free himself, and was at last dragged by Hercules to the city of Eurystheus. *He*, as soon as he saw the monster, was so frightened that he sought safety in flight. When Hercules had taken the dog back to Orcus, he was at last released from servitude, for he had now, contrary to the expectation of all men, accomplished the twelve labours which he had undertaken.

74.

After this Hercules, (when) already advanced in age, is said to have married Deianira, daughter of Oeneus: he was soon, however, compelled to go into exile again, because he had accidentally killed a certain boy. This being the case (*which things since they were so*), Hercules with his wife set out from the city. When they had travelled a few miles, they reached a river, which it was necessary to cross: but, since no boat could be found, it was difficult to do this. It happened, however, that a Centaur named Nessus came to the same place: who, when he had learnt the cause of the delay,

pointed out how they could cross the river. Hercules gladly accepted the proffered help, and, when he had set his wife on Nessus' back, threw himself into the water in order to cross by swimming. Meanwhile Nessus was trying to carry off Deianira : while, however, he was fleeing, he was pierced by an arrow : for Hercules, as soon as he reached the bank, had seen what Nessus was doing.

75.

Nessus was so grievously wounded by the arrow, with which he had been pierced, that after a short time he died. Before, however, he breathed out his life, he persuaded Deianira to dip the garment of Hercules in his blood. "In this way," he said, "you will be able to preserve the love of your husband." After a short time it happened that Hercules was leading back, as a captive, a girl named Iole. This Iole was the daughter of Eurytus, king of Oechalia, against whom Hercules had made war. As soon as he had landed, he ordered an altar to be set up and a sacrifice to be prepared. Moreover he commanded Lichas, his companion, to go home and bring back a white robe : for the ancients used to wear white robes, while they sacrificed. Lichas therefore betook himself as quickly as possible to the house of Hercules, and informed Deianira for what reason he had come. But Deianira, suspecting no harm, dipped the robe, which she gave him, in the Centaur's blood.

76.

When Lichas returned, Hercules wondered for what reason Deianira had sent a garment stained with blood : since, however, he suspected no evil, he put on the robe, and approached

the altar, in order to sacrifice to Jupiter. Soon, however, he was affected with so severe a pain, that he cried out with a loud voice. When Lichas heard this, he ran up in order to pull off the robe: it, however, was sticking so that it could in no way be torn away. At length Hercules, almost dead with pain, threw himself on a funeral pile, which had been erected in that place, and begged a shepherd to put fire underneath. After this Hercules is said to have been carried off into heaven by Jupiter. Those, however, who were standing by, were able to see nothing, since everything was obscured by smoke.

THE ARGONAUTS.

77.

(ACCUSATIVE with INFINITIVE, 17.)

A certain man, named Aeson, formerly occupied the throne of Thessaly : after a while, however, he was driven out by his brother Pelias. Now Aeson had a son named Jason, who, since he was still a boy, had not gone with his father into exile. When therefore Pelias heard that Jason was dwelling in the city, he determined to kill him. But the friends of Aeson perceived what Pelias had in mind, and determined to carry off the boy by night. When Pelias heard that the boy had been carried off in this way, he was greatly angered ; for he perceived that this had been done in order that Jason might be rescued from danger. Next day, however, those who had carried off Jason returned to the city, and reported to the king that the boy had been slain by accident. Then Pelias, with many tears, inquired in what manner this had been done : *they*, however, knew that he was putting on an appearance of grief.

78.

Now Pelias was greatly afraid he might be expelled from the city : for all the citizens knew that he had seized the kingdom by force. He therefore persuaded a friend to go to

Delphi, and consult the oracle. *He* immediately set out, and, when he reached Delphi, explained the cause of his journey. The Pythia, who well knew that Pelias had driven out his brother by fraud, replied that a youth would come to the city wearing one shoe ; that then there would be danger to Pelias. After a while it so happened that a great number of men came together from all parts to the city ; for they had heard that Pelias was about to make a great sacrifice. Among these was Jason, now a young man, who after his flight had been kindly received by a Centaur. Now it so happened that, while he was crossing a river, Jason lost one shoe.

79.

Jason was unable to recover the shoe he had lost in crossing the river ; he therefore arrived at the palace wearing one shoe. When Pelias perceived this, he was alarmed ; for he knew that there would be danger to himself. This being the case (*which things since they were so*) he determined to send Jason into a distant land. He therefore summoned Jason to him, and commanded him to carry off the golden fleece. The poets say that this fleece had been left by one Phrixus in the kingdom of Colchis. Now Pelias knew that many men, induced by the desire of gold, had already tried in vain to get possession of the fleece. He hoped therefore, since the task was (one) of great difficulty, that Jason would never return.

80.

When Jason heard what Pelias wanted done, he determined to set out as quickly as possible. Since, however, he was unable to find a ship suitable for (*ad*) carrying a large number

of men, he summoned one Argus, whom he commanded to build a ship: for he had heard that this man had great knowledge of nautical matters. Argus gladly undertook the task, and pointed out what things were of use for building ships. So great was his diligence, that in a few days he reported to Jason that the work was accomplished. On hearing this Jason was greatly pleased, and immediately betook himself to the shore to see the ship. When he reached the place where the ship was standing, he perceived that it was made entirely of oak.

81.

Meanwhile the messengers, whom Jason had sent out to appoint a day of assembling, had betaken themselves into all the regions of Greece. Many therefore, when they heard that Jason had undertaken this task, came together to the place, being moved not only by the novelty of the thing, but by the hope of glory. The number of the men was, however, such, that they could not all be transported in the ship: this being the case, Jason determined to choose fifty to make the journey with him (16 III. *a.*). In this number are said to have been the brave Hercules, and Orpheus, the well-known harpist. Then, when everything had been prepared, Jason ordered Argus to launch the ship, and, judging that the weather was suitable for navigation, set sail without delay.

82.

Having advanced a few miles, Jason perceived that a certain island was not far distant. This being the case, he determined to land and stay there a short time, in order to

refresh himself after his labours : for he knew that the king of Cyzicus (so the island was called) would receive the Argonauts kindly. After he had spent a great part of the day in that island, he again set sail : since, however, a great storm had arisen, the ship could not keep her course, and was at last thrown on the same island. The inhabitants immediately ran down to the shore to prevent their landing : for the night was so dark, that they did not recognise the Argonauts. There was some sharp fighting : the Argonauts, however, showed such courage, that at last they put the inhabitants to flight. As soon as it was light, however, they perceived with great sorrow that many had been slain, and that the king himself was in this number.

83.

Next day, when they had raised their anchors, the Argonauts again set sail ; and, since the weather was now favourable, they advanced with such speed, that before night they reached the coast of Mysia. When they arrived there, the sailors persuaded Jason to wait for a few hours ; for they pointed out that they had not a suitable supply of water in the ship. This being the case, Jason commanded certain of the Argonauts to go ashore. Now it happened that, while they were seeking water, a boy named Hylas strayed too far from his companions. After going a few miles he came to a fountain, which certain nymphs haunted. They, when they perceived that Hylas was a boy of remarkable beauty, begged him to remain in that region. Since, however, they could not persuade him to do this, they determined to carry him off by force. His com-

panions, after they they had sought the boy for a long while in vain, returned to the shore, and informed Jason what had happened.

84.

After a few days the Argonauts reached the coast of Thrace, and, having landed, were informed by the inhabitants, that the town of Salmydessus was a few miles distant from that place: they learnt also that the cruel Phineus (*P. a very cruel man*), occupied the throne at that time. This Phineus was afflicted with a terrible torment: for Jupiter had sent certain birds of horrible appearance, which were causing him great inconvenience. As soon as he sat-down-to-table, the Harpies (for so those birds were called) began to carry off the food. Phineus was therefore afraid he would die of hunger. On hearing this, Jason, who was always very ready to undergo all dangers, determined to go to the town, in order to see these monsters, and to rescue Phineus from so great a danger. The rest of the Argonauts, when they learnt what Jason had in mind, begged that they might be allowed (*that it might be allowed to them*) to go with him.

85.

Meanwhile a messenger, whom Phineus had sent, arrived at the place where the Argonauts had brought their ship to land, and begged them to return with him to the city. For Phineus had learnt that Jason had landed, and, since he knew that the Argonauts had a great reputation for valour, he hoped they would give him help. This being the case, Jason at once set out with his companions, in the number of

whom were two men, Zetus and Calais, who are said to have been equipped with wings. Phineus received the Argonauts kindly, and bade them to-sit-down-to-table with him, in order to see in what position things were. As soon as the slaves set on the supper, the food was immediately carried off by the Harpies. When he perceived *this*,¹ Jason tried to wound the birds with his sword ; but since this was of no avail, he commanded Letus and Calais to rise into the air. The birds were so frightened by the strangeness of the thing that they flew away without delay. Phineus, when he saw that the Harpies had fled, rejoiced greatly, and gave great rewards to the Argonauts.

86.

(ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE. Note 20.)

After Phineus had returned thanks to the Argonauts, he inquired to what country they wished to go, and when he learnt that they were travelling to Colchis, he pointed out that there would be great danger on account of the Symplegades. Now the Symplegades are said to have been two vast rocks, the nature of which was such, that they floated in the sea. It was a matter of great danger to go through the middle space, because the rocks used to run together with great violence. Phineus, however, explained in what way the ship could be brought through in safety. Having heard this, Jason determined to sail at once ; and, all things being now prepared, he weighed anchor. After he had kept his course for a few miles, Jason, who was standing on the prow, saw

¹ Relative pronoun.

that they were approaching the Symplegades, and immediately let go a dove, which Phineus had given him. The rocks ran together with great force ; but the dove was flying with such speed, that it escaped unhurt. Then, as soon as he saw that the rocks had gone apart, Jason bade the sailors row with all their might. In this way the ship was brought through safely.

87.

At length after many days the ship, in which the Argonauts were being carried, was brought safely to the land of the Colchi. All therefore rejoiced greatly, and returned thanks to the gods ; for they knew that not without the help of the gods they had been rescued from so many dangers. This having been done, Jason betook himself to the palace, and, when he had explained to the king for what reason he had been sent, he tried to persuade him to give up the fleece. Now the king had two bulls of horrible appearance : he therefore commanded Jason to yoke these bulls, and, having ploughed a certain field, to sow the dragons' teeth ; unless this was first done, he said he would not give up the fleece. Jason well knew that this labour would be very difficult, for he had been informed that these bulls breathed fire out of their mouths. So great, however, was his courage, that he willingly promised to undertake the task.

88.

The king of the Colchians had a daughter named Medea, who, when she saw that Jason was a youth of surpassing beauty, resolved to rescue him from so great a danger. For

she well knew this labour had been proposed by her father for this very purpose, that Jason might be killed by the bulls. Now it happened that Medea had great skill in medicine: accordingly she pressed out the juice of a certain herb, which she had gathered in the middle of the night on the neighbouring mountains. Then, having prepared an ointment, she betook herself, without the knowledge of her father, to Jason, and explained to him that the nature of that ointment was such, that it strengthened the body. On hearing this, Jason was at first unwilling to accept the gift: at length, however, since he saw that Medea was displeased at this, he promised he would smear his body with the ointment on the day on which the bulls were to be yoked.

89.

Meanwhile the king had sent out messengers in every direction to inform the citizens that Jason had undertaken this task. This being the case, many men came together to the city on the day which the king had fixed for yoking the oxen. Everything being prepared, Jason opened the doors of the stable, and, having dragged the bulls into the light, laid the yoke upon them. This was a matter of great difficulty: such, however, was the nature of the ointment, with which Jason had anointed his body, that the bulls could not prevail against him. The bulls having been yoked, Jason betook himself to the field he had been bidden to plough: then this work having been accomplished, he began to scatter the dragons' teeth, which the king had given him. Meanwhile the king was marvelling greatly, for he did not know Medea had given Jason the ointment.

90.

Now Jason was well aware that, after a short time, armed men would arise out of the ground. For such is the nature of dragons' teeth, that in some wonderful way they produce men armed with swords and helmets. Having therefore scattered the teeth, Jason determined to rest for a few hours, till those men should arise. Things turned out as had been foretold: for as soon as Jason awoke, he saw that armed men were arising from the ground. These men had to be killed: for so Aeetes had commanded; Jason therefore, drawing his sword, was about to make an attack on the men. Medea, however, who knew how great the danger was, begged him not to do this: moreover she persuaded him to throw a large stone into the midst of the men. The stone having been thrown, so great a quarrel arose, that after a while they were all fighting among themselves. Many having been slain in this way, Jason slew the rest without trouble.

91.

Having accomplished the work, Jason betook himself to the palace, and demanded that the fleece should be given up to him. Now when Aeetes saw that Jason had escaped from such great dangers, he did not doubt that this had been done by the help of Medea. Being greatly angered, he said he would not give up the fleece, and ordered Jason to depart from the city. This being the case, Jason came as quickly as possible to the shore, in order to inform his companions how matters stood. Meanwhile Medea, since she feared the anger

of her father, had escaped from the city, and betaken herself to the place where the Argonauts had drawn up their ship. When Jason arrived, she begged him not to remain in that region; and promised she would point out where the fleece was. On hearing this, Jason promised he would not desert a woman who had been so helpful to him. He thought, moreover, that the advice of Medea was not to be neglected, and determined to set sail without the knowledge of the king.

92.

Having determined these things, Jason commanded his comrades to launch the ship, and, as he saw the wind was favourable, he set sail without delay. After they had rowed a few miles, they arrived at a certain place, which when she had seen, Medea said that the fleece was concealed there. All having landed, Medea persuaded Jason to leave his comrades at the sea: she herself, however, with Jason, set out for a wood, which was not far off. For a great part of the day they sought in vain, and, having given up all hope, they began towards evening to retrace their steps. After a short time, however, they perceived a great tree, which a terrible dragon was guarding: having seen this, they knew that the fleece was hung in that tree. Then Medea bade Jason to tear down a branch, and to sprinkle the dragon with a certain poison she had brought with her. Jason thought the advice was not to be neglected, and did what had been commanded. Now the nature of this poison was such, that after a short while the dragon was overcome with sleep: then Jason, having torn down the fleece from the tree, returned with great joy to the ship.

93.

Meanwhile the Argonauts, whom (as we have shown above) Jason had left at the sea, were greatly wondering what was the reason of such a delay : for Medea had promised to come back in a few hours. Moreover, as they knew the fleece was guarded by a dragon, they feared Jason might be in great danger. Accordingly they set out without delay, and betook themselves into the wood ; but, having advanced a few miles, they suddenly perceived that a light was shining among the trees. While they were wondering what this was, Jason himself, Medea following, came to the place, and was received by his companions with great joy. After they had returned to the ship, Jason explained by what means he had taken the fleece, and begged his comrades to give thanks to Medea : for he said that (it was) by her help (that) the matter had turned out so happily.

94.

On the next day, Jason commanded all his companions to go on board the ship ; for he perceived that he would be in great danger, if he remained in that place. This having been done, he set sail without delay, and exhorted the sailors to row with all their might. Meanwhile Aeetes had been informed that Medea had escaped from the city, and that by her help the fleece had been carried off. On hearing this, he was greatly displeased, and, having launched a war ship, set sail at once, in order to pursue the fugitives. After he had gone a few miles, he perceived that the Argonauts were not far

off; for their ship was of such a size that they could not advance quickly. Now Medea, when she saw that the ship of her father was approaching, began to despair of her safety, for she knew the Colchians had great knowledge of sailing.

95.

Now Medea was aware that her brother Absyrtus was on the ship. She therefore adopted the following plan. Having killed the boy, she threw his limbs into the sea; for she hoped in this way to hinder the course of the Colchians. This having been done, she exhorted the sailors to row with all their might. Jason, however, did not know what Medea had done. As soon as Aeetes arrived at that place, he saw the limbs of his son floating in the sea, and, being affected with great grief (as was necessarily the case), was unwilling to proceed further. While, however, the Colchians were collecting the limbs of the boy, the Argonauts, who knew that all hope of safety depended on speed, rowed with such diligence, that they were soon removed from sight. This being the case, Aeetes determined to return home, for he knew for certain that it would avail him nothing, if he pursued the Argonauts any farther.

96.

After many days the Argonauts returned safe to the city of Pelias, and were received with hospitality by the inhabitants, who came together from all parts to see the golden fleece. After a while Jason himself, leaving Medea in the ship, hastened to the palace to deliver the fleece to the king; for he had been informed by the inhabitants that Pelias still occupied the throne. When he saw Jason, Pelias was much

surprised ; for he knew how great was the danger of that task : moreover he greatly feared that he himself might be expelled from the city, for he had promised that, if Jason returned with the fleece, he would himself depart from the kingdom. Having received the fleece, therefore, he begged Jason that he might be allowed to hold the kingdom while he lived. Hearing this, Jason remained silent, for he was aware that Pelias had seized the throne by violence and fraud. At length, however, since Pelias was now an old man, and he himself was unwilling to take up arms, he promised to do what he wanted.

97.

On returning to the ship, Jason informed Medea what he had done. Hearing this, Medea was greatly displeased, and, with many tears, begged Jason not to throw away such an opportunity. Seeing, however, that she could not persuade him, she determined to seize the throne by craft. Having therefore called together the daughters of Pelias, she said as follows : "There is no doubt that your father is now worn out with age. I, however, have such knowledge of medical art, that I can make him a young man." The daughters of the king, being greatly surprised, said that this could not be done. However, Medea demanded that a ram, worn out with age, should be given her. Then, killing the ram, she placed his limbs in a brazen vessel, and, having poured in water with certain herbs, set fire underneath. As soon as the water began to boil, a wonderful thing was seen ; for so great was the power of those herbs, that the ram jumped out of the vessel, and ran about the fields.

98.

Everything turned out as Medea had hoped: for the daughters of the king, when they saw that the strength of the ram had been restored, marvelled greatly; and, thinking such an opportunity not to be lost, determined to do what Medea had done: for they did not doubt that by this means they would restore their father to youth. This being the case, they came to Medea, and when they had explained what they had in mind, they inquired in what place those herbs had been plucked. Hearing this, Medea was greatly delighted, and promised herself to furnish the herbs. They, having received the herbs, returned to the place where the brazen vessel was standing: then, having killed the king, and placed his limbs in the vessel, they threw in the herbs. They did not know, however, that Medea had not given the same herbs. Having done this thing, they waited with anxious minds till sunset: then, having given up all hope, they collected the limbs of their father to bury them. Now Medea had hoped that the citizens would make Jason king: they, however, being informed about the death of Pelias, were greatly enraged, and, having made Acastus king, drove Jason and Medea out of the kingdom.

99.

After they had travelled through Greece for many days, Jason and Medea arrived at Corinth, and when they had inquired of the inhabitants who was the king of that city, they were informed that one Creon then occupied the throne. On hearing this, they betook themselves to the palace, and, having been kindly received by Creon, determined to remain a few days in that city. Now it happened that Creon had a

daughter named Glauce, a girl of remarkable beauty. Jason therefore, having divorced Medea, persuaded Creon to give him Glauce in marriage. This having been done, Medea (as was necessarily the case) was much displeased, and determined to avenge the injury. Accordingly she commanded her slaves to weave a beautiful garment, and dye it with various colours. Meanwhile, having plucked certain herbs, she prepared a terrible poison: which being done, she sent the garment, steeped in that poison, to Glauce. She, supposing that Jason had sent this gift, was greatly pleased, and, having put on the dress without delay, betook herself to the temple.

100.

Everything turned out as Medea expected: for such was the power of the poison, that, having put on the robe, Glauce felt a severe pain as if her body were being burnt with fire. Wondering what was the cause of this pain, she tried to pull off the robe: in vain, however: for she soon perceived that this could not be done. Meanwhile she was suffering such terrible torture, that she cried out with a loud voice. Hearing the cry, Jason immediately ran to the spot to help her: on arriving, however, he found that Glauce was already dead. Overwhelmed with sorrow, he called a certain friend, who had great knowledge of the medical art, and inquired what was the cause of death. Being assured that Glauce had been killed by poison, Jason had no doubt that Medea had done this crime. Greatly enraged, he swore to avenge this wrong, and sent out messengers to seek Medea throughout the city. She, however, had escaped out of the city in a wonderful way. After spending a great part of the day in vain, the messengers returned, and informed Jason that Medea could not be found.

ULYSSES.¹

101

It is well known that the Greeks besieged the city of Troy: for about this war many things have been written by Homer, the well-known poet. Homer tells that the city was at last taken by stratagem : and some say that this stratagem was contrived by a certain Ulysses. This man had formerly dwelt in the island of Ithaca, and was held in great honour among the Greeks on account of his prudence. He himself had led his forces to Troy with the rest of the Greeks, but he had persuaded his wife, Penelope, a most beautiful woman, to remain in the island. After they had finished the war, the Greeks with great joy launched their ships in order to return home, for since they had spent ten years in besieging Troy, they were all weary with the long exile, and greatly wished to see their native land. They therefore set sail without delay, and, as the weather was favourable, they hoped they would reach Greece in a few days.

102.

After a few days so great a storm arose, that the sailors gave up almost all hope of safety ; for they perceived that the ships were unable to keep their course. On the following day Ulysses perceived that his own ship had been driven to the south, and that the rest had been scattered in every

¹ Exercises 101-120 are to some extent parallel with Exercises 77-100 ; the Ablative Absolute is not introduced till 105.

direction by the force of the storm. After a while he brought his ship up to the coast of Libya, and, having landed, commanded some of his comrades to seek for water. *They* immediately betook themselves to the woods, and after they had gone a few miles, they found a fountain. While, however, they were drawing the water, some of the inhabitants came to the place and offered food. Now the inhabitants of that country used to live on a certain fruit, the nature of which was such that, when the Greeks had tasted it, they immediately forgot their companions, and wished to remain for ever in that land. They were informed by the inhabitants that this fruit was called the Lotus.

103.

Meanwhile Ulysses was wondering for what reason his comrades had not returned: at length, after he had waited for many hours, he ordered some of those who had been left in the ship to go ashore, and learn the cause of the delay: for he had no doubt that his comrades were in danger. Those therefore whom Ulysses had commanded immediately went ashore, and since they saw that a village was not far off, set out thither. When they had arrived at the village, they exhorted their comrades to return to the shore: *they*, however, (being) as if drunk with wine, were unwilling to go away from that place. The messengers therefore returned, and informed Ulysses how things stood (*in which place things were*). Then Ulysses himself, having landed, hastened to the place, and, since *they* said they would not come of their own accord, he bound their hands behind their backs. In this way they were carried back to the ships against their will.

104.

When they had all returned to the ships, Ulysses determined to set sail at once ; for he was unwilling to remain in that country, lest his comrades should taste the lotus again. This being the case, he weighed anchor at midnight, and commanded the sailors to row with all their might. The next day he reached a certain island, and determined to go ashore with some of his companions, in order to learn what was the nature of that country. Having gone a few miles, they came to a vast cave, the entrance of which was artificially fortified. After they had entered, they found large brazen vessels full of milk, which when they had seen, they knew that the place was inhabited. Ulysses therefore urged his comrades to go away without delay : for he perceived they were in great danger. While, however, they were preparing to start, a terrible sound was heard, and after a short while a giant of immense size entered the cave. Now this giant was one of the Cyclops, who are said to have had only one eye.

105.

(ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE. NOTE 20.)

As soon as the monster entered, the Greeks hid themselves as quickly as they could in the interior of the cave : for they perceived that they were in great danger. Meanwhile the giant (whose name was Polyphemus) had blocked up the door-way with a huge stone, that his sheep (which he had driven into the cave) might not escape. Then, having kindled a fire, he came to that part of the cave to which the Greeks

had fled. After a short while he saw the men, and, greatly enraged, asked who they were, and why they came. The rest were so frightened, that they were unable to reply: but Ulysses himself, who, as we have shown before, was a man of great courage and prudence, spoke thus: "Neither are we merchants, nor do we come for the purpose of plunder: we are Greeks, who, after a long war, are seeking our native land: on account of a storm, however, we were unable to keep our course, and have been driven against our will to this shore." Having heard this, the giant made no reply; but, having seized two of the Greeks in his hand, he tore their limbs asunder. Then, having done this, he devoured their flesh.

106.

Seeing this, the Greeks were so terrified, that they abandoned all hope of safety; for they did not doubt that they would all come to the same fate. While, however, they were expecting immediate death, Polyphemus threw himself on the ground in the middle of the cave; and, after a short time the Greeks perceived with great joy that he had fallen asleep. This being the case, they all seized their swords, with the purpose of killing the monster. The prudent Ulysses, however, begged his comrades to do nothing rashly, and pointed out that the stone must first be moved away. All therefore, having laid aside their weapons, hastened to the entrance of the cave, and for a long time they strove with all their might to move the stone. At length they perceived that on account of the size of that stone this could in no way be done, and, greatly dejected (*their minds having been cast-*

down), they abandoned the attempt. Ulysses, however, exhorted his comrades not to despair of their fortunes, and pointed out moreover that the gods had often brought them help in great dangers.

107.

The following day, as soon as he was awake, Polyphemus again seized two of the Greeks, and, having torn their limbs asunder, devoured their flesh in the same way as (*quo*) before. After this, having moved away the stone, he first drove the sheep out of the cave; then followed himself. The Greeks, thinking that an opportunity of escaping would be given them, rejoiced greatly: on coming to the door of the cave, however, they found that the stone had been replaced, and that the entrance was blocked in such a way, that they could in no way get out. Seeing how matters stood, the rest with many tears were deploring their fate: the brave Ulysses, however, who did not even then abandon all hope, was considering in what way they might escape. Now it happened that there were a number of logs stored in the cave: observing this, Ulysses bade his comrades sharpen a great stake, which he had chosen from among these logs, which being done, he explained what he had in mind.

108.

At sunset the giant led his flock back to the cave, and did the same as on the previous day. Now it happened, whether by chance or by the purpose of the gods, that the Greeks had brought with them a large skin of wine; Ulysses therefore, having filled a large bowl, which he found in the cave, per-

suaded Polyphemus to taste the wine. Everything turned out as Ulysses had expected ; for the giant, who did not know what was the nature of wine, not only drained the bowl, but demanded that the whole skin should be given up to him. This being done, he promised that, to show his gratitude for so much pleasure, he would eat Ulysses last of all. He then drained the whole skin with such speed, that in a short time he was overcome with heavy sleep. Seeing this, Ulysses called together his comrades, and, having exhorted them not to lose such an opportunity, explained what he wanted done.

109.

Having made every preparation, Ulysses bade his comrades to kindle a fire ; then, having heated the end of the stake which he had chosen on the previous day, he approached the spot where the giant was lying, and with all his might pierced his eye. Meanwhile the rest of the Greeks had fled into the inner part of the cave. Almost dead with pain, Polyphemus cried out with a loud voice, and tried in vain to seize his sword : when, however, he perceived that he was blind, he at length abandoned this attempt. After a short while the other Cyclops, who had heard the voice of Polyphemus, hastened to the spot, fearing that he might be in danger : on arriving at the cave, they bade Polyphemus remove the stone : he, however, replied that he could not do this since he was entirely blind. Then one of the Cyclops, greatly wondering, inquired what was the cause of this thing. "Nobody," said he, "has done this." (For Ulysses had informed Polyphemus the day before that he was called Nobody.) Then the

Cyclops, hearing this, were unwilling to give him help : for they had no doubt that the gods had afflicted Polyphemus with madness.

IIIO.

After the Cyclops had gone away, Polyphemus again tried to lay hands on Ulysses : while, however, he was wandering about the cave, he found the entrance, and, having moved the stone away, called his companions : but they, though they were not far away from the cave, would not return, supposing that the gods had affected Polyphemus with madness. Meanwhile the sheep, when they saw the stone was removed, began to go out : perceiving this, Polyphemus was afraid the Greeks might escape also ; he therefore stood at the entrance of the cave, and laid his hands on the back of each sheep. Seeing this, Ulysses bound together three very fat sheep, which he chose out of the flock : then he bade one of his comrades to hide himself under their bellies : which being done, he led the sheep to the place where Polyphemus was standing. Everything turned out as Ulysses had expected : for although Polyphemus felt the back of each sheep with his hand, yet he did not perceive that a man was hidden under their bellies. In this way all the Greeks one after the other escaped out of the cave.

III.

After they had all escaped out of the cave, Ulysses exhorted his companions to run with all their might to the ship : for he knew that before long Polyphemus would dis-

cover the fraud. Meanwhile those whom Ulysses had left in the ship were wondering what was the cause of delay, and were afraid their companions had fallen into some danger. When therefore they saw Ulysses returning, they greatly rejoiced, and gave thanks to the gods. As soon as Ulysses reached the ship, he commanded the anchors to be weighed; then, the ship having been removed a little way from the shore, he raised a great shout. Now, since the cave was not far from the sea, Polyphemus heard the voice of Ulysses, and with great difficulty came to the place. On arriving there, he advanced a little way into the water; but, perceiving that the ship had been carried into deep (water), he abandoned this attempt, and hurled a huge rock with such force, that the ship was very nearly sunk.

112.

After rowing the whole night, the Greeks on the following day arrived at a certain island, and, having landed, were informed by the natives that this was the country of the winds. On hearing this, Ulysses was greatly rejoiced, for he knew that Aeolus, the king of the winds, would gladly give him help. Accordingly, having sent a messenger to the king, Ulysses begged that he might be allowed to stay a few days in that island. Aeolus gladly gave the permission *he* sought, and commanded the citizens to receive the Greeks hospitably. On the seventh day, seeing that his comrades had now recovered from their labours, and that the wind was fair, Ulysses determined to set sail. Hearing this, Aeolus gave Ulysses a sack, in which all the winds except Zephyrus were shut up: for he knew that Zephyrus would be useful to the

Greeks, who were very desirous to see Ithaca. Having gladly received this gift, Ulysses thanked Aeolus for his kindness, and, having nailed the sack to the mast, set sail at once.

113.

The help which Aeolus had given was of great advantage to the Greeks: for, as we have shown above, all the winds except Zephyrus had been shut up in the sack. This being the case, they advanced with such speed, that on the tenth day they came in sight of Ithaca. Seeing this, they greatly rejoiced; for they knew that in a few hours they would reach their native land. After a while it happened that Ulysses, thinking they had now escaped all dangers, went to sleep. While, however, he was sleeping, his companions determined to open the sack; for they had long been wondering why Aeolus had given it, and had no doubt that silver and gold were concealed there. However, the result was quite different from what they had hoped. As soon as the sack was undone, a great storm arose, the violence of which was such, that the sailors were in no way able to bring the ship to land, but were carried out of sight of the island. When Ulysses learnt what had been done, he was greatly vexed: for he perceived that his comrades were prompted by the hope of gain.

114.

The next day, a great calm having followed, the sailors rowed with such diligence, that towards evening they came in sight of land. Having brought up the ship and dropped

anchor, Ulysses determined to land some of the sailors, to fetch water to the ship, and to find out what was the nature of the country. He therefore explained what had to be done, and inquired who was willing to land. The sailors, however, had not yet forgotten what dangers they had undergone in the island of the Cyclops. When therefore they heard what Ulysses wanted done, they hesitated for a long while, fearing that, if they landed, (§ 106) they might fall into danger. At last Ulysses adopted the following plan : having divided all the sailors into two parts, he commanded that those to whom it should fall by lot should undertake the task. This being determined on, he exhorted his companions not to despair of their fortunes : he pointed out moreover that they had already escaped out of many and great dangers, and that there was no doubt that in this matter also the gods would grant their aid.

115.

Every preparation having been made, Eurylochus, with his companions, went ashore, and began to explore the place. After going a few miles, they heard a very sweet voice, and while they were wondering what was the cause of this, they came in sight of a magnificent villa. Now this was the house of Circe, the daughter of the sun, who is said to have had great skill in magic. Eurylochus, fearing they might fall into some snare, tried to persuade his comrades not to approach the house : they, however, were so moved by the sweetness of the song, that they would not obey him. This being the case, all except Eurylochus hastened to the entrance, and when they had knocked at the door, they were received by Circe

herself with the greatest kindness. A magnificent supper having been prepared, they were bidden by the mistress to sit down to table, and, after their hunger was appeased, wine was set on by the slaves. This wine, however, had been mixed with a certain drug, of which the nature was such, that all who had drunk were after a short time overcome with deep sleep.

116.

Seeing that the Greeks were overcome by slumber, Circe seized her golden rod, the power of which was such that, when she had touched their heads, the men were all turned into pigs. While this was going on in the house, Eurylochus, sitting at the door, was wondering what was the cause of the delay: at length, after waiting in vain for many hours, he determined that he must return to the shore: for although he greatly feared that his comrades were involved in danger, he knew that it would be of no use if he entered the house alone (§ 106). When Ulysses was informed by Eurylochus what had occurred, he determined to set out at once to the assistance of his comrades. Eurylochus and the others, who had been left in the ship, entreated him not to undertake a task of such danger: he, however, replied that they could show themselves cowards, if they wished; he would never desert the companions who had already undergone so many dangers with him. So saying he set out alone.

117.

Having landed, Ulysses hastened towards the wood, whence he had seen Eurylochus come: on arriving there, he soon perceived the footsteps of his comrades, and, following these

for a few miles, he came after a while in sight of the house. Before however he reached the entrance, he met a beautiful youth, whom he perceived to be the god Mercurius. Thinking such an opportunity not to be lost, he explained to Mercurius the cause of his coming, and begged his help. On learning where Ulysses was going, Mercurius tried to persuade him not to enter the house: "Have you not heard," he said, "what knowledge of the magical art Circe has? What can you do against such skill? Do you want to be turned into a pig yourself?" Ulysses, however, replied that he was ready to undergo all dangers, and swore he would not abandon his friends. Seeing therefore that he could not deter Ulysses from his plan, Mercurius bade him pluck a certain herb, against which, he said, the magic arts were of no avail. Hearing this, Ulysses thanked the god for such kindness, and promised to do what he had advised.

118.

As soon as Ulysses had knocked at the door, Circe herself came, and, with the greatest kindness, begged him to enter the house. Now Ulysses knew that all hope of safety depended rather on craft than on valour: he therefore thanked Circe, and entered the hall. Here he found a splendid supper, and, at the bidding of the mistress, sat down to table. After supper, Circe commanded wine to be set on, and, having filled a golden cup, she invited Ulysses to drink: then, while he was draining the cup, she touched his head with the golden wand, in order to turn him into a pig. Ulysses, however, was neither overcome with sleep, nor changed into a pig: for the herb which he had received from Mercury prevailed against

the magic art. While Circe was wondering what was the cause of this, Ulysses, thinking that the advice which Mercurius had given was not to be neglected, drew his sword, and, making a rush, was on the point of killing her. Seeing this, however, Circe threw herself at his feet, and begged him to depart.

119.

Greatly enraged, Ulysses was on the point of piercing Circe's breast with his sword. She, however, seeing in what danger she was, promised that she would immediately restore his comrades to human shape. Hearing this, Ulysses thought he ought to do nothing rashly ; for he perceived that, if he killed Circe, it would be of no advantage, since he could not do anything without her help. He therefore replied that, if she would do what she had promised, he would give her liberty. Then Circe commanded the slaves to open the doors and let in the pigs : this being done, she prepared a certain ointment, the nature of which was such that, their bodies having been anointed, all were quickly restored to human form. Seeing this, Ulysses greatly rejoiced, and immediately sent word to those who had been left in the ship, that all things had turned out happily. On receiving this intelligence, they gladly returned thanks to the gods, by whose help their companions had been rescued from such great danger (§ 86).

120.

Some little time having elapsed, Ulysses came to the conclusion that he ought to start without delay : for he perceived that the weather was favourable, and was afraid that, if he

delayed any longer, he might be prevented from sailing by the season of the year. Accordingly he instructed his companions to launch the ship, and make every preparation. Circe, however, learning what was being done, was greatly vexed, and with many tears entreated Ulysses not to leave the island. He, moved by her prayers, promised to stay a short while; he was persuaded, however, to remain a whole year. At length, thinking he ought not to delay any longer, he bade his companions go on board, and, having weighed anchor, set sail. For many days they kept their course, the wind being very favourable: and at last, with much joy, reached the island of Ithaca.

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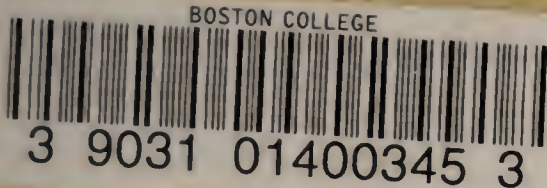
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